

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION

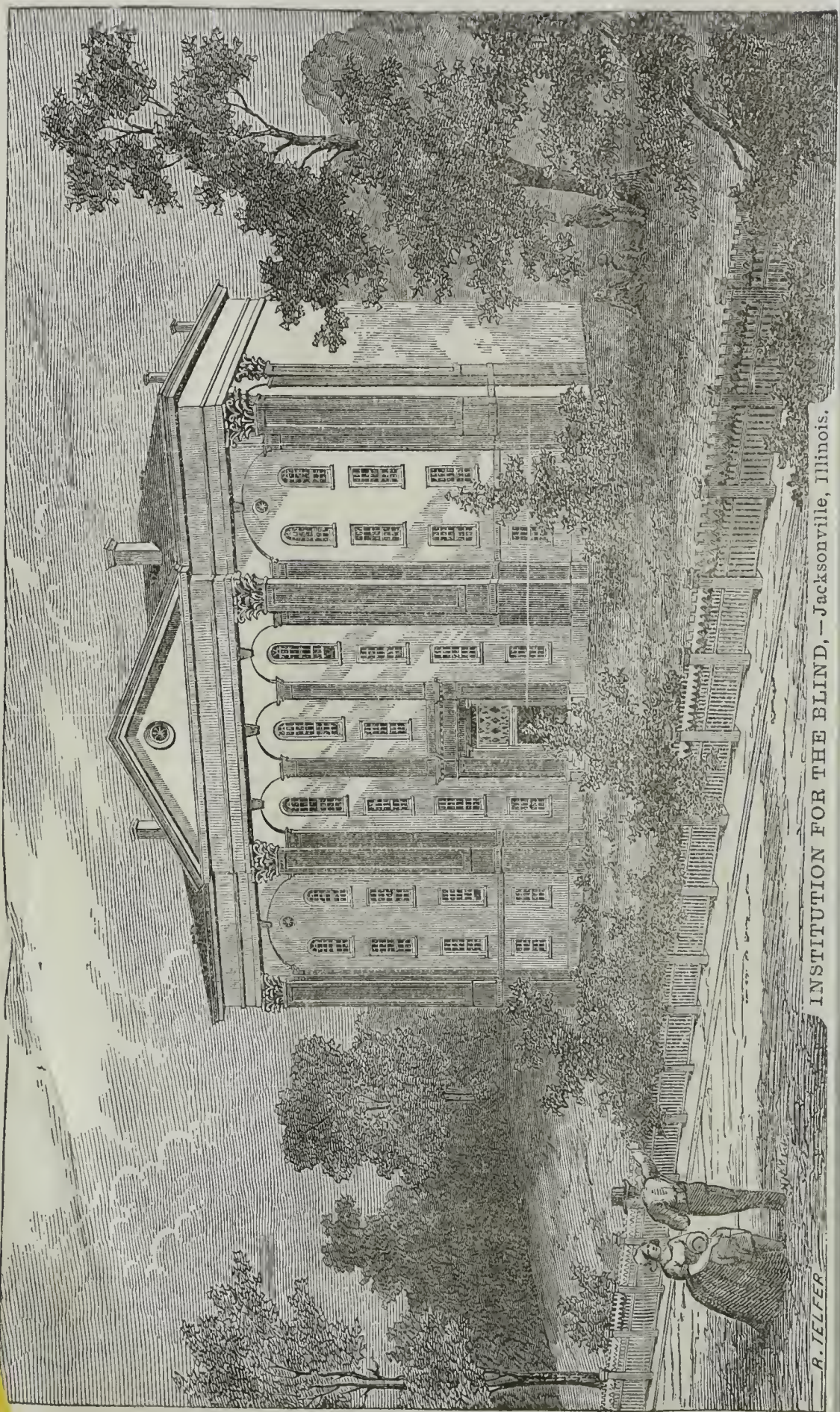
FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

JANUARY 5, 1857.

SPRINGFIELD :
LANPHEE & WALKER, PRINTERS.
1857.





INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, — Jacksonville, Illinois.

R. TELFER

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

TO THE TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 5, 1857.

SPRINGFIELD:

LANPHER & WALKER, PRINTERS.
1857.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES,

MATTHEW STACY, *Prest.*

SAMUEL D. LOCKWOOD,		NINIAN W. EDWARDS,
SAMUEL HUNT,		SAMUEL S. MARSHALL,
JOSHUA RHOADS, <i>ex-officio.</i>		

PRINCIPAL,

JOSHUA RHOADS, M. D.

MATRON,

MRS. ROSANNA RHOADS.

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

JOSEPH RAMSEY.

ASSISTANTS IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

JOHN D. STRONG, A. M. | MISS E. E. BARNES.

ASSISTANT IN WORK DEPARTMENT,

JAMES DUNLAP.

HOUSE KEEPER,

MRS. JANE CHAMBERS.

REPORT.

To the Legislature :

GENTLEMEN : The trustees of the Illinois institution for the education of the blind, on presenting this their fourth biennial report, are much pleased to be able to report, that the institution entrusted to their charge has been from its foundation, and is now fulfilling the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

The trustees have endeavored to exercise economy, but without any stint in necessities for the comfort and convenience of the household. They believe that they but carry out the benevolent intentions of the legislature when they provide a most liberal support for the blind ; and they would feel themselves negligent of the trust reposed in them if they failed to furnish all musical instruments, books, and other appliances by which the education of the blind may be advanced and their happiness may be promoted.

All considerable expenditures have been made by a unanimous order of the board of trustees, and they are satisfied that the liberal appropriation to the institution has accomplished much of that good which the legislature designed.

Over fifty blind pupils have been constantly the recipients of the advantages offered by the institution. The board have also advertised freely, to announce that they were prepared to admit all the blind in the state who were of suitable age, character, &c., to receive instruction.

The number of pupils is gradually increasing, yet the trustees do not feel called upon to ask an increase of the appropriation, as you will find, by reference to the subjoined abstract of expenditures for the past two years, that much of the outlay has been for "permanent" improvements, such as building, furniture, machines for shop, &c.

*Abstract of Expenditures for two years, from January 1, 1855, to
January 1, 1857.*

Provisions.....	\$5,077 95
Building.....	7,149 36
Work department.....	3,069 28
Salaries.....	5,550 00
Wages and labor.....	1,973 47
Furniture.....	1,916 38
Insurance.....	402 00
Stable.,.....	395 58
Physician.....	262 00
Fuel.....	790 91
Books, instruments, &c.....	1,509 21
	<hr/>
	\$28,096 14

The institution is free from debt and has a balance in the treasury
of \$2,802 34.

MAT. STACY,

President of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

To the Trustees of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.

GENTLEMEN: Six years have elapsed since I was called to the charge of this institution. Most of you have been connected with its administration during the entire period. As the years have passed we have harmoniously endeavored to promote the best interests of the institution, and labored to impart to the blind such an education as would render them wiser, better and happier.

The success which has rewarded my efforts in this arduous undertaking arises from the cordial support and kind co-operation with which you have been pleased to encourage me.

Since the date of my last report the number of pupils in the institution has been constantly between fifty and sixty. All have been received who have applied for admission. It has been a source of regret, common to this institution and all others of a kindred character, that so many blind persons should fail to avail themselves of their privileges.

We cannot be too thankful that our large family has been blessed with almost uninterrupted health. Although the blind are frequently of delicate constitution, an occupancy of the sick room is an unusual event and attracts much attention and inquiry.

The officers of the institution are the same as at last report, with the exception of assistants in the literary department. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Dunham, who for the past five years filled those situations, have resigned. Their resignation is cause of much regret, as to their talents and industry our pupils are indebted for much knowledge, and to their kindness and sympathy for the relief of many an otherwise irksome hour.

Their successors entered upon their duties at the commencement of this term and promise to be successful teachers.

As many are yet unadvised of the feasibility of educating the blind, and are unacquainted with the course pursued in this institution, I append the following

REMARKS ON EDUCATING THE BLIND.

Blindness, one of the greatest misfortunes to which mankind is subject, has been from time immemorial considered destructive to all future usefulness of the afflicted individual.

The loss of the eye, the organ by which man usually receives a knowledge of objects around him, was naturally supposed to close the world to him and to produce a mental darkness which no skill could enlighten.

Occasionally a blind person is recorded in history as having obtained from oral lessons and conversation much knowledge, and as being admired for his wisdom and eloquence, but no general effort was made to instruct the mass of the blind before 1785.

In the year 1785, the benevolent and learned Abbe Haüy, whose memory the blind hold in reverence, commenced an investigation of the powers and capabilities of the blind, and devised a method of printing in raised characters which is still followed.

Aided by the benevolent, the indefatigable Haüy collected some blind children and commenced their instruction. Tangible representations of objects of sense were prepared and by their use he succeeded to the admiration of all.

Private funds could scarcely be depended on for the support of such an expensive school and it languished, until in 1789 he succeeded in arresting the attention of the government. The philosophers at its head who then were arousing from routine in all matters of education and government, adopted the school and appropriated public funds for its support.

It has continued its career of usefulness to this day and is yet as pre-eminent for the superiority of its course of instruction as for the priority of its foundations.

The American schools derive their methods of instruction from this original French source. They were introduced into this country in 1832, by the learned and energetic Dr. Howe, of Boston, and the amiable Julius R. Friedlander, of Philadelphia.

From these centres have radiated the methods of instruction, and there is now scarcely a state in the Union which has not made liberal appropriations for the education of its blind.

The education of the blind was also introduced into England long before its introduction into this country. But the course of instruction recommended by the Abbe Haüy was shorn of many of its leading features. The object of the institutions in England would appear to the casual observer to be to furnish a comfortable home for the blind, and education is of but little account. Four-fifths of the day are devoted to manual labor and but one-fifth to literature and music.

In this institution, and in other institutions in this country, two-thirds of the day are devoted to the study of literature and music. Yet the instruction of the pupils in mechanical employments is sedulously attended to during the third of the day; as a mechanical

employment may be the necessary means of support to many of the pupils when they shall leave the institution. While they remain in the institution any productive results from their labor is usually considered the private property of the pupils.

All our arrangements and methods of instruction are based upon the leading idea of arousing the blind from the mental and physical torpor in which they have previously passed their lives. To stimulate them to exertion, to arouse their ambition, to render them industrious and persevering, are material points, neglect of which will insure defeat of our object. To accomplish this we encourage them to depend upon their own exertions, to walk without a guide, to help others instead of calling for aid themselves. By a careful adherence to these doctrines we often have the gratification of witnessing the surprise and pleasure of their parents and friends at the success of our efforts to diminish the inconvenience of blindness.

To enable us to accomplish these ends, regularity of hours and "a place for every thing and every thing in its place," are essentially necessary. They are useful to the seeing but indispensable to the education of the blind. As the hours appropriated to particular exercises arrive the bell is rung, and every pupil proceeds at once to his allotted duty. The exercises are according to the following

PROGRAMME.

Rise at 6 o'clock. Prayers and reading the scripture, $\frac{1}{4}$ before 7. 7 to 8, breakfast and recess. 8 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, literature. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, recess. 11 to 12, music. 12 to 2, dine and recess. 2 to 4, mechanical arts. 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, recess. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, music. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7, supper and recess. 7 to 8, history, &c. 8 to 9, recess; and all retire at 9.

The above is the order of business for every day during the session of our school, except Saturday and the Sabbath. On Saturday it is followed, except, that instead of manual labor in the afternoon, the pupils prepare for the Sabbath, and are encouraged to walk out of the bounds of the institution, into town or country, as may be most agreeable to them. There are but few of our male pupils who cannot walk over the town, with no guide but their canes. I urge them to *try*, and they seldom or never fail to learn to walk with an erect carriage, and so graceful a demeanor, that persons who see them can scarcely believe that they are blind. This traveling without a guide, and depending upon their own perceptions for safety, appears dangerous; but my connection with the blind began fifteen years since, and I have never heard of one of them meeting with an accident of any serious nature. Nothing could be done in educating the blind, without teaching them self reliance. On Sunday, the pupils attend church in the town, each one going to such church as is agreeable to himself, or his friends. The only regulation of the institution being, that they shall frequent some place of worship. During the recesses, the pupils take exercise in the open air, with the exception of one

hour each day, in which they are expected to practice on their musical instruments such pieces of music as their teacher has taught them.

From the programme, it will be noticed, that the pupils are under instruction $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in each day. This would be more than is proper; but no injury results, as no one study is continued for more than one hour at a time, as the occupations are varied, and as the recesses are frequent, and are passed out of doors. This course is usually found to improve the health of our pupils, as well as to promote the rapid development of their mental powers. The introduction of such a variety of study and employment into boarding schools for the seeing, would probably contribute much to the health and happiness of their pupils.

LITERATURE.

All the pupils of the institution, without an exception, are engaged in this department, during the hours appropriated to it. We frequently find that the pupil dull of apprehension, and of small talent, by assiduous application, often makes remarkable progress. I have frequently observed that they appreciate more highly such acquirements in literature, as they have been able to make, than they do who possess much ability and learn without labor. This is in accordance with the principle of human nature; as "what comes easily is little valued." We have many instances of the above in this institution—some pupils obtaining knowledge with astonishing rapidity, and others poring industriously, for months and even years, over the elements of knowledge. Yet, the latter appear to derive the most pleasure from learning. When they obtain a few new ideas they feel the same degree of elation with the philosopher who has made a great discovery after years of diligent research.

One of our pupils has deafness superadded to his blindness. It would naturally be inferred by those unacquainted with the beneficent operations of the Divine Power, that he must be destitute of all the pleasures and many of the pains of mankind. So far from this being the case, he is cheerful; and his loud laugh may often be heard in his sports with his fellow pupils. He has learned to read, and may often be seen studying the scriptures, with care and profit. He has also learned to make brushes and brooms, and many of those which you have been pleased to call good were made by him.

Most of the pupils in the institution can read, and understand elementary arithmetic. The first class can read and write, understand geography, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, the first book of geometry, and are studying chemistry, rhetoric, &c. They have made acquisitions in all these branches of literature, equal if not superior to those usually made by those who see, in the same space of time.

To form a correct idea of the industry and talent, requisite to secure such an amount of knowledge, in the few years these gifted pupils have passed in the institution, we must consider that only one-hird of their school hours are devoted to the study of literature; a

third being occupied with music, and the remaining third in acquiring the art of making brushes, brooms, ropes, &c.

All the common branches of school learning are taught in this institution, by methods peculiarly appropriate for instructing the blind. We have heretofore labored under difficulties, from the want of sufficient space; this difficulty has been remedied by the erection of an edifice, as complete for this purpose as there is in any state of this Union.

We have been enabled to procure at least one copy of all books printed for the blind, in this country. We now have a fine library for the blind which furnishes an agreeable and useful source of amusement and instruction. On the Sabbath, and at other times, our school rooms are often occupied by our pupils industriously employed in reading the scriptures, and other valuable works from the library, understandingly, though slowly.

To devise a form of letter and method of printing, which should diminish the difficulties incident to reading by the touch, has exercised the ingenuity of many teachers of the blind, since the time of the Abbe Hauy. These various attempts to improve have had the effect to multiply the form of the letters, and cause a trial of abbreviations in spelling. The result has been, that the New Testament and some other works have been printed, at great expense, in several styles of typography.

To agree upon a uniform character, and for other purposes, a convention of superintendents of American institutions for the blind, was held in New York, in the vacation of 1853. Fourteen institutions were represented; being all in the United States but two, and it was unanimously resolved to recommend the typography of Dr. Howe for general adoption.

In the great exhibition in London of the industry of all nations, the report of the jury upon books for the blind contains the following remark, and we hope the conductors of institutions will cheerfully assent to its conclusions:

"In France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Switzerland, and the United States, the Roman lower case alphabet is used. In most, if not all these countries, the institutions for the blind are supported and partially controlled by government, and perhaps this is the reason why in all of them nearly the same system of typography prevails.

"In Great Britain, however, the case is different. There are now five entirely different systems of typography in use here and vigorously pressed upon the benevolent public.

"The unfortunate blind are thus deprived of the advantages they might have, if harmony of action and uniformity of typography were adopted. This diversity of opinion is causing great injustice to them, and the jury cannot but urge upon the parties concerned the speedy adoption of some one system throughout the country. Our opinion is decidedly in favor Dr. Howe's American typography."

From the concurring action of this jury and of the superintendents of American institutions, we have much reason to hope a uniform

typography will be adopted by all presses printing for the blind, wherever the English language is spoken. This will greatly tend to enlarge the library for the blind.

MUSIC.

The intense interest with which this delightful accomplishment is almost universally regarded by the blind, the salutary influence it exerts upon their moral and intellectual faculties, and the facility with which they are enabled to compete with the seeing as teachers of it, have rendered its cultivation an object of great importance in all institutions of this kind. Accordingly, this branch of education occupies a conspicuous place in the exercises of our school. An hour each day is devoted to the instruction of the orchestra, and another to the choir. In addition to this, the pupils receive private lessons upon the piano, guitar, flute, violin, and other instruments. Nor are the efforts of the teacher confined to those only who are possessed with talent. *All* are encouraged to study either vocal or instrumental music. It is often asked by visitors, if the blind play by note. As this report will probably fall into the hands of many who will be likely to make the same inquiry, we will take this occasion to state, that from the manner in which they are instructed, the blind are less apt to play by ear than seeing persons. This will be readily perceived when it is known that they are obliged to commit to memory not only the notes with their lengths, but also all the minute particulars connected with a piece of music ; so that the music may figuratively be said to be engraven upon their memories. Many of our pupils have received instruction in the theory of music ; several of them are quite proficient in the elements of composition.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

To teach mechanical arts to the blind would, a few years since, have been considered impossible. To educate them in some branches of mechanical art is now considered necessary in every institution. As the number of our pupils is small, and they are generally very intelligent, the teachers employ them one hour each day longer than is customary in other institutions in taking lessons in literature and music. When the number of our pupils shall be increased it is probable that the more advanced scholars will be employed in handicraft three hours each day ; at present all are employed in the workshop only two hours in a day. We have heretofore labored under great disadvantages in the department of instruction, from the want of room. The buildings intended for a workshop are now completed, and we shall be able to carry on our operations with more satisfaction and profit.

Our instructions in this department, are given more with the object of imparting a practical knowledge of the use of tools, than to teach particular trades. The specimens of handicraft we have exhibited to you, are not so perfect as they would have been, if each pupil was confined to a particular trade, or to one branch of mechanical art.

But the pupil acquires the use of his hands, and of tools, so that he can in future, on leaving the institution, turn his attention to any handicraft which may be convenient, and he may believe profitable. Some of the best brushes, baskets, ropes and brooms, we have shown you, were probably made by the same pupil. Every pupil in our first class can make a good brush, a good broom, a tolerable basket, and a strong rope, in addition to their acquirements in literature and music. The exhibition of the articles manufactured by them, from their neatness and regularity, always excites surprise. At the state fairs of 1853 and '54, articles manufactured by the blind were exhibited, and on both occasions, were honored with first premiums.

The male pupils are taught the arts of making brushes, baskets, ropes, brooms, and of weaving rag carpet.

The female pupils are taught plain sewing, knitting of stockings, tidies, bed spreads, &c., worsted work, and fancy bead work of various kinds.

While we endeavor to exercise a most rigid economy, and limit the expenses of the institution, we are careful to remember that the legislature intends this for a *school* and not a manufactory. Hence the advantages of this department are not to be estimated by the amount of profit derived from the labor of the pupils, but rather from the ability they may acquire of rendering their labor available to themselves when they shall have left the sheltering wing of the institution.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

We annouced in all the newspapers of the state, in January last, that the legislature had nobly and benevolently provided a school for the blind, and that all applicants of suitable capacity would be received, free of charge. It might be supposed we should have been overrun with applications, as the census shows over four hundred blind in the state, and it is probable seventy-five or more of them would be entitled to admission. Yet all suitable applicants have been admitted and we number fifty-six scholars, and a few more are admitted. There must be many others, who have not availed themselves of the proffered liberality of the state. The reluctance of parents to apply for the admission of their children into an institution is not peculiar to this but exists in all other states. The Philadelphia institution, one of the oldest and most popular in the Union, contains less than a hundred pupils, although it receives the pupils of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and a great part of New Jersey. Every possible means have there been industriously employed to disseminate a knowledge of the free terms of admission and the advantages of an education.

The learned and experienced Mr. Churchman says, in his report to the legislature of Indiana, and I fully concur with him :

“It is very natural to suppose that, as soon as an institution is opened for the gratuitous instruction of the blind, pupils will flock to it, eager to avail themselves of its proffered benefits; but the experience of all who have preceded us in this enterprise goes to show

that something more is yet to be done. If we would gather the blind into schools to instruct them, and improve their condition, we must first visit them in their homes, prepared to show them and their incredulous friends that they are susceptible of education; and that being educated, their happiness and usefulness will be greatly increased, and their helpless dependence proportionably diminished. Even this will sometimes be found to fail of effecting the object; particularly where the relatives of the child are too illiterate to appreciate the value of education. This state of things must necessarily exist in greater or less degree, until the subject shall have become more familiar to all classes of the community, and the blessing of popular education shall be more widely disseminated.

"We have often been told by public men in different parts of the country, while traveling in quest of blind pupils, that being acquainted with all the citizens in the counties in which they resided, they knew there were no blind children among them; but we have afterward found several within their immediate neighborhoods, of whom they knew nothing or had forgotten them. Blind children are generally shy of strangers, and on the approach of the latter to the houses of their parents, retire out of sight. The parents, too, from various motives, are not unfrequently averse to having their children exposed to the gaze of strangers, and when inquired of by persons appointed to collect such statistics, they are apt to equivocate, especially if their children possess some vision. It is doubtless from these causes that the well known inaccuracy on this subject, of the United States census arises.

"It is customary for the superintendents of the institutions of other states to make occasional tours through their respective states, taking with them several of their more advanced pupils, for the purpose of exhibiting their attainments and the means by which they are instructed. These exhibitions, by demonstrating to the satisfaction of all who witness them, the practicability of educating the blind, maintain a lively interest in the cause; and thus they open the way for the reception of new pupils. The labor and expense attendant upon such a journey is by no means trivial; but if we would extend the blessing of education to all the young blind within our borders, we must pursue this as the most effective means of accomplishing the desired end. Besides, it enables a large class of our fellow-citizens, whose business never calls them near the institution, and who would therefore never be able to visit us, an opportunity of witnessing the gratifying fruits of their beneficence in the support of the institution, and which will go far to insure a continuation of their cheerful co-operation with the legislature, in its noble efforts to ameliorate the condition of an afflicted though well deserving class of their fellow citizens."

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

In our last report attention was called to the fact that the legislature of Illinois had opened the portals of her benevolent institution to all her citizens, who may be the children of sorrow, without respect

their worldly position. No questions are asked for admission into it, but, "Is the applicant a resident of the state, blind, and of suitable age, capacity, and character to receive instruction?" These things being ascertained, its doors open, and probably the child of misfortune and want will be seated at the same table, and partake of the same instruction, as the child of the owner of thousands of acres of fertile prairies; both equally provided for by the liberality of its legislature.

The questions naturally arise, what is blindness? suitable age? &c.

1. *Blindness.* In some of the European institutions no pupil is received who can distinguish light. A more liberal and enlightened policy governs the institutions in this country. All are considered to be blind, and entitled to the benefits of the institutions, who are so deprived of sight as to be unable to learn to read large print. They are unable to receive instruction by the usual methods, and in common schools, and if on account of the imperfect vision they possess, debarred from the privileges of this institution, they would be obliged to grope their way in mental darkness, because a meagre portion of physical sight was still left to them.

2. *Suitable Age.* In most of the older institutions there are arbitrary rules, founded upon the age of the applicant for admission, from which they rarely deviate. In this institution it has been our custom to admit all such pupils as would be likely to derive benefit from a course of study, even if the age of the applicant exceeded that which is usually considered the extreme of an arbitrary rule. We have been much pleased with the result of our experience, and have cause to congratulate ourselves that several of our pupils, who were over age when admitted, have themselves derived incalculable advantage from their residence in the institution, whilst their good example has materially aided us in the maintenance of good order and industry among the juniors.

The preceding is our experience in reference to aged pupils, who have been blind from childhood. I would admit all such under thirty years of age. But, where blindness occurs after persons have passed the age when their education should have been acquired, my experience causes me unhesitatingly to express the opinion that they should never be admitted into an institution, except upon the most satisfactory recommendation, as to morals and amiability, and, even then, only on trial. A residence in the institution is not likely to be of any advantage to them; and they will generally be of serious disadvantage to the younger blind. When it is considered that in an institution for the blind pupils are expected not only to acquire a scholastic education, and to study music, but also to obtain some experience in the mechanic arts, which requires an apprenticeship of seven years by those who see, it becomes an important consideration to prevent the admission of a pupil until he arrives at an age when he is capable of earning a trade. If we consider the term for which a pupil is admitted to be the longest period fixed by any state (eight years,) the propriety of not admitting a pupil until he shall have attained the age of twelve years becomes evident.

Discharge. No period has yet been fixed for the discharge of pupils from this institution. In other institutions the period is usually allotted to be, in some four, and in others with greater liberality, eight years. As pupils are received at various ages, and possess such different temperaments and characteristics, the period of residence should have reference to these peculiarities. A pupil of advanced age may be admitted, and for a few months or years will make rapid progress in all his pursuits. He may then cease to learn; he may become dull and fretful; the rules necessary for the good government of the institution may become irksome to him. All this from the natural tendency of manhood, without any moral misdemeanor. He should then be considered to have completed his course of instruction, and should leave the institution, without the stigma of expulsion being attached to his name. Another of a different age or temperament, admitted at the same time, might derive benefit from remaining in the institution much longer, and as the object of the institution is to do the greatest amount of good, he should be permitted to remain for years.

Respectfully yours,

JOSHUA RHOADS, *Principal.*

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

The annual term commences on the first Wednesday in October of each year, and ends on the second Wednesday in July.

The scholars from Illinois will be provided with boarding, washing, &c., at the expense of the institution. Their friends will only be required to supply them with proper clothing, and to be at the expense of their traveling to and from the institution.

Pupils are admitted from other states on the payment of one hundred dollars per term.

In every application for the admission of pupils, answers are to be given to the following questions. If they are carefully and correctly answered, and the answers forwarded to the principal of the institution, in Jacksonville, the relatives or friends of the applicant will be informed whether he or she can be admitted, and, if admitted, at what time.

No blind person should ever be brought to the institution as a pupil before a letter of admission has been received from the principal.

Questions:

1. What is the name, age, and residence of the applicant? Who is the nearest friend, and to what post office should a reply be sent?

2. Is the applicant totally blind, or what degree of sight does he or she possess?

3. At what age did the applicant become blind, and from what cause?

4. What instruction has the applicant received?

5. Is the applicant of sound health, and of sufficient mental and bodily capacity to receive instruction?

6. How has the applicant been heretofore employed or maintained?

7. Who will provide clothing for the applicant, and take charge of him or her during the vacation?

LIST OF PUPILS.

Names.	County.	Cause of Blindness.
Georg Springer*	Adams.....	Congenital.
Mary Stewart.....	Madison.....	Fever at 8 years.
Columbia Jones.....	Mercer.....	Accident at 5 years.
Joseph Fielding.....	Pike.....	Congenital.
Nancy Fielding.....	Pike.....	do
Sullivan Sumner*	Lawrence.....	do
John Jones*	Marion.....	do
Mary Ann Hunsaker.....	Adams.....	do
Hudson Catlin*	Menard.....	Inflammation in infancy.
Reuben Pickett.....	Calhoun.....	Fever at 5 years.
Harrison Fielding*	Pike.....	Congenital.
Cornelia Hall.....	De Kalb.....	do
Eunice P. Haynes.....	Cook.....	do
Charles Haynes.....	Cook.....	do
Samuel Kennedy.....	Scott.....	Inflammation in infancy.
Silas Bristow.....	Morgan.....	Inflammation at 6 years.
Esther Jessup.....	Will.....	Accident at 12 years.
Margaret Dougherty*	Vernilion.....	Congenital.
Nancy Evans.....	Morgan.....	Accident.
Samuel Hardin Price.....	Schuyler.....	Scarlet fever.
Susan A. Chism.....	Macoupin.....	Accident.
John Page*	Mason.....	Fever.
James E. Ston*	Marion.....	Fever at 6 years.
Matthias Richman*	Adams.....	Inflammation at 15 years.
Jane Beatty*	Edgar.....	Inflammation at 5 years.
Frances Anne Perry.....	Fulton.....	Accident at 3 years.
Franklin Rhodes.....	Stark.....	Inflammation at 18 years.
George P. Riddle*	Adams.....	Congenital.
Singleton P. Welch.....	Jackson.....	Inflammation at 18 years.
Minerva Prury.....	Rock Island.....	Fever at 6 months.
John Baldwin.....	Cass.....	Inflammation at 12 years.
Forman C. Dibel*	Shelby.....	Inflammation at 14 years.
Wiser Adkins.....	Pike.....	Amaurosis at 4 years.
Edwin B. Caldwell.....	Knox.....	Inflammation at 3 years.
David Alexander.....	Crawford.....	Congenital.
Elizabeth Crumpler.....	Morgan.....	do
Elizabeth B. Hatch.....	Pike.....	Inflammation at 12 years.
Wm. C. Hlghen.....	La Salle.....	Congenital.
Pauline Wetzel.....	Cook.....	do
Joseph E. Casto*	Winnebago.....	do
George Bonny.....	Jo Daviess.....	Accident 2 years ago.
Margaret Gillespie.....	Cook.....	Scrofula 9 years ago.
Jane French.....	Greene.....	Amaurosis.
Preston Friend.....	Scott.....	Cataract at 2 years.
Edward Tickner*	Wayne.....	Accident at 16 years.
Elizabeth Sharp*	Macoupin.....	Congenital.
John Motley.....	Marshall.....	do
Oscar Butts.....	Adams.....	Burned.
Henry Myers*	Inflammation.
Mary Thompson.....	Randolph.....	Congenital.
Frederic Schupback.....	Madison.....	Fever.
Edward Haynes.....	Cook.....	Congenital.
Mary Cumming.....	Will.....	Erysipelas.
T. Ellen Rancy.....	Knox.....	Congenital.
Francis A. Jackson.....	Greene.....	Fever.
Sarah E. Adkins.....	Pike.....	Inflammation.

List of Pupils—Continued.

Names.	County.	Causes of Blindness.
Mary Ann French.....	Green.....	Amatosis.
Mary Ann Tunnell.....	Morgan.....	Congenital.
John Friend*.....	Scott.....	Cataract.
Elijah Sheff*.....	Pike.....	Explosion.
Lucy L. Curtis.....	Boone.....	Scrofula.
Maria Morrison.....	Tazewell.....	Inflam nation.
Edward Bird.....	Cook.....	do
Harrison Pearce.....	Alexander.....	do
John Perry.....	Monroe.....	do
James N. Barr.....	Marion.....	do
Joseph M. Evans.....	Lawrence.....	Fever.
David Mitchell.....	Macon.....	Congenital.
Samuel G. Mitchell.....	Macon.....	do
Gilbert D. Hamilton.....	Macoupin.....	do
Patrick Hurley.....	Pike.....	do
Mary J. McNitt.....	Pike.....	do
Emanuel Fulk.....	Gallatin.....	Inflam nation.
Henry Hall.....	De Kalb.....	Congenital.
Anna M. Canaday.....	Vermilion.....	Accident
Cynthia Ann Knowles.....	Rock Island.....	Inflammation.
John Flinn.....	McLean.....	do
Henry Lofing.....	Monroe.....	do

*Those marked with a star have left the institution or have died

*BROOM DEPARTMENT of the Illinois Institution for the Blind,
from Oct. 1, 1854, to Oct. 1, 1855.*

DR.

To 2,872 lbs. broom brush.....	\$151 60
71 lbs. 10 oz. iron wire	10 83
2,277 handles.....	43 34
39½ lbs. twine.....	11 39
13 lbs. brass wire.....	4 94
6 papers tacks.....	60
2 lbs. nails.....	10
Balance.....	110 57
	<hr/> \$333 37

CR.

By 1 lb. twine sold.....	\$1 00
127 3-12 doz. brooms.....	316 57
Material on hand.....	15 80
	<hr/> \$333 37

*BROOM DEPARTMENT of the Illinois Institution for the Blind,
from October 1, 1855, to October 1, 1856.*

DR.

To material on hand.....	\$15 80
20,250 handles.....	342 25
680 lbs. iron wire.....	62 05
61 3-16 lbs. brass wire.....	19 38
118 1-4 lbs. tinned wire.....	19 67
222 1-2 lbs. twine.....	84 96
67 lbs. nails.....	5 73
10 papers of tacks.....	50
7 lbs. sulphur.....	75
1 lb. chrome.....	50
6,734 lbs. brush.....	290 38
125 2-12 dozen brooms of pupils.....	299 78
Balance.....	167 90
	<hr/>
	\$1,309 65

CR.

By 221 5-12 dozen brooms sold.....	\$661 15
Handles, wire, &c., sold to pupils.....	227 03
7 3-16 lbs. twine, sold.....	5 50
106 1-2 lbs. wire, sold.....	14 47
4,650 handles, sold.....	91 28
26 dozen brooms on hand.....	65 00
Material on hand.....	245 22
	<hr/>
	\$1,309 65

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

IRA DAVENPORT, *Treasurer, in account with the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.*

DR.

1856. Dec. 31	To balance from last report.....	\$994 14
	cash of state auditor.....	28,000 00
	“ Jackson county, clothing.....	10 00
	“ Cook county, do	54 94
	“ Randolph county, do	25 00
	“ Winnebago county, do	5 00
	“ Marshall county, do	2 50
	“ Madison county, do	5 60
	Manufactures, sold.....	1,801 30
		<hr/> \$30,898 48

CR.

1856. Dec. 31	By cash paid orders of board of trustees, as per schedule..	\$28,096 14
	Balance on hand.....	2,802 38
		<hr/> \$30,898 48

IRA DAVENPORT, *Treasurer.*

SCHEDULE OF TREASURER.

I. O'Connell, copper.....	\$52 55
R. & J. Hockenhul, paints.....	548 35
H. A. Rucker, lumber.....	51 05
Hammond & Burditt, castings.....	36 50
B. F. Gass, superintendent.....	199 76
Ayers & Co., paints.....	76 37
James Dunlap, wool.....	15 00
C. Sanderson, stools.....	16 00
Grace Smith, wages.....	26 00
Barb. Smith, do	17 00
Sarah Blair, do	26 00
Rebecca Russell, do	18 00
Ann Russell, do	9 00
David Alexander, wages.....	17 65
Wilkinson & Martin, lumber.....	16 32
Mathers & Co., building.....	7 48

Schedule—Continued.

R. B. Mitchell, printing	813 00
Ed. Lambert, beef	126 98
John Roney, painting	21 50
Hurst & Bowen, carpentering	161 20
William Branson, furniture	35 00
Neely & Co., flour	231 40
C. Dunham, salary	112 50
T. Allen, bricklaying	2 00
Jesse Smith, trees	16 00
Bristow & Warren, provisions	22 10
Dickson & Warren, lumber	90 33
James S. Anderson, furniture	114 68
E. J. Dunlap, physician	9 50
John Faison, painting	49 85
David Egnew, machine	12 00
Patrick Devine, carting	1 00
Blair & McGee, labor	2 50
E. Gard, broom brush	21 60
William Donald, oats	18 82
Great Western Railroad, freight	2 88
do do do	25
William Boyd, repairs	2 70
Ed. Kay, hauling	50
Jose Freitas, labor	3 00
Jacob Coffman, hauling	4 20
Arthur Murphy, labor	5 00
S. Hunt, postage	4 55
John Jumper, wood	49 50
David Alexander, sawing wood	30 70
Mary Joking, sewing	1 70
I. E. Alderman, rags	5 60
J. McLain, labor	18 50
A. Emerick, flour	3 00
Jose Baptiste, shoats	5 50
William Craig, machine	10 00
Mary Russell, sewing	5 50
Insane Hospital, shoats	6 00
T. L. Rivers, daguerreotype	10 00
Peter Edenborg, repairs	3 50
Sarah Blair, wages	26 00
Mary Alexander, wages	29 25
A. O. Dickson & Son, lumber	30 00
William Smith, stone gutters	48 06
Jos. Happy, settees	357 00
Jane Chambers, salary	50 00
N. W. Edwards, expenses	4 60
Jas. Dunlap, salary	75 00
do do	75 00
N. W. Edwards, expenses	4 50
Amby Dailey, turkeys	6 75
B. N. Humphrey, wheel	3 25
Patrick Devine, carting	13 00
C. Fauria, wages	8 00
Great Western Railroad, freight	1 87
do do do	10 00
John Jumper, wood	58 12
C. Dunham, salary	112 50
Rucker & Sanderson, lumber	13 15
J. M. Taggart, printing	26 50
Selby & Clayton, printing	5 00
Doyie & Co., shrubbery	4 00
Jessé Smith, ploughing	15 00

Schedule—Continued.

H. Spalding, plants.....	82 50
R. Metcalf, fish	1 37
Wm. Russell, labor.....	31 96
Richard Lambert, sausage.....	11 00
Presbyterian Church, exhibition.....	10 00
M. Ainsworth, sand.....	11 34
George T. Brown, paper.....	6 00
Mary Alexander, wages.....	31 50
Wm. Smith, stone work.....	37 20
Mary Boswell, salary.....	50 00
Joseph Ramsey, salary	175 00
A. Parke, wages.....	45 00
Dr. J. Rhoads, expenses.....	119 63
M. Jocking, sewing.....	90
W. D. Hilles, geese.....	1 3
M. Boswell, salary.....	50 00
Jane Chambers, salary.....	50 00
A. Parke, wages.....	45 00
Barbara Smith, wages.....	26 00
Grace Smith, wages.....	26 00
Charlotte Pereira, wages.....	20 00
M. Murphy, wages.....	30 00
Joshua Rhoads, salary.....	200 00
R. J. Rhoads, salary.....	50 00
A. N. Martin, smithing.....	6 65
John Jumper, wood.....	40 50
J. McLaughlin, labor.....	3 00
D. Richardson, apples.....	7 73
D. Richardson, apples.....	6 00
A. White, frames.....	6 00
A. Kelso, labor.....	4 00
G. W. Dalzell, fish.....	9 32
S. Hunt, postage.....	9 20
B. F. Fox, dr ll.....	8 23
Great Western Railroad, freight.....	1 50
Express company, freight.....	1 53
Sarah Blair, wages.....	26 00
Grace Smith, wages.....	26 00
Rebecca Russell, wages.....	28 50
Jane Chambers, salary.....	50 00
Mary Jane McSparran, wages.....	4 00
James Dunlap, salary.....	75 00
A. Parke, wages.....	45 00
M. Murphy, wages.....	26 00
M. Murphy, wages.....	26 00
A. Russell, wages.....	26 00
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.....	101 00
C. Dunham, salary.....	112 50
Joseph Ramsey, salary.....	175 00
A. McDonald, stove bill.....	203 15
Joshua Rhoads, salary.....	200 00
R. Rhoads, salary.....	50 00
B. F. Stevenson, butter.....	68 93
John Jumper, wood.....	50 00
Aetna Insurance Company.....	101 00
Ayers & Co., drugs, &c.....	78 15
Wm. Price, hackle.....	1 00
T. C. Rout, provisions.....	70
E. T. Miller, beef.....	53 08
Legislative committee.....	44 35
Wm. Bransor, furniture.....	79 00
E. T. Miller, beef.....	40 94

Schedule—Continued.

Hurst & Bowen, carpenters.....	\$159 23
Neely & Co., flour.....	142 32
Galbraith & Cassell, copper.....	184 42
Davenport & Foreman, pork.....	235 57
Miller & Melinda, beef.....	129 86
Miller & Melinda, beef.....	171 43
E. T. McLutye, blocks.....	70 28
A. Joking, labor.....	8 50
F. Schupback, sawing wood.....	14 20
H. W. Higgins, moss.....	40
J. M. Butler, plates.....	140 00
M. Alexander, wages.....	20 73
Express Company.....	5 05
Jose Freitas, labor.....	11 55
J. Vasconcellos, labor.....	4 00
Deaf and dumb asylum, tables.....	18 00
A. Joking, labor.....	6 60
T. C. Rout, lard.....	18 90
Jose Freitas, labor.....	7 15
Allen & Woodruff, machines.....	66 00
Henry Ennis, bars.....	1 00
Ab. Carpenter, ploughing.....	6 00
Wm. Russell, labor.....	42 35
Willys Catlin, music.....	12 65
Jos. O. King, clothing.....	4 68
James Dunlap, expenses.....	13 80
D. Cole, smithing.....	8 40
F. Adams.....	3 50
James H. Lurton, butter.....	10 66
J. B. Turner, evergreens.....	14 50
Cassell & Coffman, store bills.....	64 83
W. Mathers & Co., iron.....	3 63
C. Saunderson, chairs.....	13 50
Mary Boswell, salary.....	50 00
T. D. Eames, horse keeper.....	55 45
Davenport & Foreman, lumber.....	73 43
James Anderson sand.....	8 00
Kibbe & Latbrope, store bill.....	6 07
E. Dawson & Co., smith work.....	28 70
A. N. Martin, smith work.....	1 50
L. Hatfield, crockery.....	11 86
P. W. Tainter, bricks.....	47 60
King & Scott, dry goods.....	9 57
Bristow & Ross, butter, &c.....	17 90
Wm. Russell, labor.....	21 00
J. H. & H. Bancroft, butter.....	21 92
Hughes & Vickery, groceries.....	28 82
Coreoran & Ans in, groceries.....	70 83
J. McLain, labor.....	25 60
M. P. Ayers, exchange.....	4 47
E. C. Lax, butter.....	29 87
Phil. Warren, butter.....	20 92
A. & W. Russell, butter.....	14 78
Hamilton & Cheney, bread.....	8 15
J. D. Rawlings, liquor.....	7 20
C. Dunham, salary.....	112 50
Mary Boswell, salary.....	50 00
Dr. L. M. Thomson, physician.....	68 00
R. & J. Hoekenhull, hardware.....	131 83
D. A. January, groceries.....	85 85
D. A. January, castings.....	15 80
D. A. January, broom handles.....	16 30

Schedule—Continued.

D. A. January, eastings.....	\$2 50
Warne, Merritt & Co., refrigerator.....	29 00
E. Robinson, oil cloth.....	1 24
Jose Freitas, labor.....	23 73
Great Western Railroad, freight.....	29 23
B. Tendrick, mowing.....	2 75
Great Western Railroad, freight.....	1 00
Peter Dunlap, corn.....	12 00
John Selby, groceries.....	30 63
Joshua Rhoads, cash paid.....	31 95
United States Express Company, freight.....	2 63
Davenport & Foreman, thread.....	83
A. Melick, brick work.....	86 33
M. Quinn, labor.....	5 00
M. J. McSparren, wages.....	5 00
R. Russell, wages.....	12 37
Jose Freitas, labor.....	1 10
Kleem & Brothers, instruments.....	18 25
J. M. Butler, plates.....	65 00
T. P. & J. D. Stacy, harness.....	8 75
S. L. Graves, machine.....	25 35
Dunlap & Robertson, physicians.....	3 00
Jos. Hewlitt, corn.....	6 25
Boyer & Mathers, brick.....	24 12
Sarah Blair, wages.....	10 00
Walker Corbett, mending.....	1 00
James Williamson, hauling.....	75
Isaac Haven, wheelwright.....	3 57
J. D. Rawlings, liquor.....	1 75
Johnson & Bradford, binding.....	24 00
B. H. Grierson, tuning.....	12 00
George J. Weaver, twine.....	65 03
Rowe & Euston, twine.....	36 62
Edward Lewis & Co., hardware.....	10 90
N. & G. Taylor, wire.....	56 68
Storms & Suplee, dry goods.....	104 75
Wm. Geisse & Sons, beads.....	73 15
Mustin & Kerbaugh, do.....	3 77
L. Johnson & Co., stereotyping.....	5 60
Bast & Miller, books.....	59 26
Wm. Russell, labor.....	28 12
Jose Freitas, do.....	33 00
A. DeSchaida, do.....	9 90
A. Joakin, do.....	13 75
Antonia Rya do.....	3 30
Jose De Vaseoncellos, labor.....	19 25
Manuel Tisha, labor.....	12 65
D. A. January & Co., groceries.....	365 38
Jose Baptiste, labor.....	6 35
Joshua Rhoads, salary.....	200 00
Rosanna Rhoads, salary.....	50 00
Joseph Ramsey, salary.....	175 00
Hurst & Bowen, carpenters.....	92 00
Samuel D. Lockwood, expenses.....	20 00
Wm. Branson, furniture.....	112 80
John Fearon, painting.....	41 47
Joseph Ramsey, salary.....	175 00
James Dunlap, salary.....	75 00
M. B. Dunham, salary.....	50 00
C. Dunham, salary.....	125 00
Melick & Mount, brick work.....	178 65
John Goreham, lumber.....	1 85

Schedule—Continued.

Dr. Thompson, physician.....	\$75 00
B. F. Gass, superintendent.....	27 50
Jose Freitas, labor.....	9 35
S. Cupples & Co., handles.....	16 30
John Vasconcellos, machines.....	38 50
J. & J. Beaky, stove.....	13 30
Vincent, Himrod & Co., stove.....	13 25
E. T. Miller, beef.....	97 08
Charles Rockwell, corn.....	6 00
Schaffer, Roberts & Co., beads.....	57
Mustin & Bennett, tidy cord.....	11 57
L. C. Bauersach, beads.....	9 00
G. J. Weaver, coya.....	29 57
William Donald, beef.....	11 25
James Dunlap, wood.....	25 75
Jose Freitas, labor.....	6 00
Stout & McCarnay, sand.....	2 00
John Seymour, apples.....	12 00
John Melton, corn.....	36 60
William Jackson, apples.....	12 19
R. G. Green, hauling.....	1 50
A. W. Jackson, apples.....	11 00
William Chism, boarding.....	12 00
J. M. Woodbury, handles.....	20 00
William Russell, labor.....	36 85
Cyrus Mathews, needles.....	1 00
T. Allen, cistern.....	7 75
Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, material.....	100 19
John Lindsay, drayage.....	2 00
J. Mustin & Co., beads.....	90
Chambers & Johnson, beads.....	1 88
Mary Russell, wages.....	17 00
W. Corbett, repairs.....	2 85
Joshua Rhoads, salary.....	200 00
Rosanna Rhoads, do.....	50 00
Francis Jackson, sawing wood.....	31 40
Jane Chambers, salary.....	50 00
A. Parke, wages.....	45 00
Grace Smith, wages.....	26 00
Ann Russell, wages.....	26 00
James Dunlap, wages.....	75 00
Ann English, wages.....	9 00
Mary Murphy, wages.....	26 00
Ann English, wages.....	29 25
Jane Chambers, salary.....	50 00
A. Parke, wages.....	45 00
M. J. McSparren, wages.....	26 00
Charlotte Smith, wages.....	26 00
Ann Russell, wages.....	26 00
Grace Smith, wages.....	26 00
Allen & Woodruff, machines.....	108 00
M. Murphy, wages.....	26 00
A. Osborne, drayage.....	1 00
A. Parke, wages.....	10 50
Great Western Railroad, freight.....	59 87
Great Western Railroad, freight.....	61 47
Rowe & Enston, machines.....	54 56
Mrs. Smith, butter.....	6 10
Mathers & Boyer, bricks.....	17 56
A. C. Dickson, lumber.....	150 96
E. & C. H. Dawson, smithing.....	27 96
Klemn & Brothers, music.....	1 50
Wilson, Little & Ray, broom brush.....	31 43
Hurst & Dreer, seeds.....	3 37

Schedule—Continued.

United States Express, freight.....	\$5 25
H. Knowles, needles.....	2 37
Jesse Smith, ploughing.....	1 50
A. Rockwell, cow.....	30 00
Ed Kays, drayage.....	1 59
Hammond & Burditt, castings.....	18 90
H. W. Higgins, mattresses.....	18 00
Hamilton & Sutton, eggs.....	3 30
J. R. Harney, apples, &c.....	21 00
Jose Freitas, labor.....	8 60
J. Neely & Co., flour.....	249 95
Mrs. Robertson, peaches.....	5 00
McEvers & Springer, flour.....	72 10
E. Lambert, beef.....	128 21
Callen & Junper, wood.....	282 75
W. B. Johnson, tin-ware.....	3 55
Hurst & Bowen, carpenters.....	142 00
Miller & Lambert, beef.....	131 26
E. T. Miller, beef.....	15 74
S. Hmt. pos ag.....	17 66
B. H. Grierson, tuning.....	10 00
Mmanuel Frank, laborer.....	20 00
Jose Freitas, labor.....	30 50
Catharine Gavin, wages.....	14 00
J. O'Connell, stoves.....	13 50
Pleasant Winger, corn.....	15 00
Wilson, Little & Ray.....	86 19
Edward Lewis & Co., hardware.....	3 00
Antonio Baptiste, potatoes.....	8 20
James Keir, apples.....	2 55
Peck & Swift, hardware.....	7 33
N. W. Edwards, expenses.....	4 59
E. Saunders, chairs.....	9 85
Ira Mapes, milk.....	1 40
Davenport & Foreman, store.....	24 22
Charles March, corn.....	13 60
William Dalzell, hay.....	20 75
W. P. Grimsley, scales.....	34 25
Foreman & Patterson, tape.....	20
McEvers, Springer & Co., flour.....	170 80
Thomas C. Rout, vinegar.....	5 51
W. Mathers & Co., iron.....	9 16
Pennsylvania Institution for Blind, materials.....	21 80
Edward Cadwell & Co., brooms.....	249 79
Joshua Rhoads, salary.....	200 00
Rosanna Rhoads, salary.....	50 00
J. M. Taggart, printing.....	10 50
I. Davenport, hams.....	52 00
Peter Dunlap, wages.....	22 50
James Dunlap, wages.....	75 00
C. Dunham, salary.....	125 00
M. B. Dunham, salary.....	50 00
Joseph Ramsey, salary.....	175 00
Ann English, wages.....	29 25
M. J. McSparren, wages.....	26 00
Jane Chambers, salary.....	50 00
C. Smith, wages.....	26 00
Grace Smith, wages.....	26 00
C. Noonan, wages.....	8 00
F. Hernandez, wages.....	12 00
Ann Russell, wages.....	26 00
D. A. January & Co., groceries.....	317 66
J. A. McClernand, hay.....	16 62
Jose Vasconcellos, labor.....	2 20

Schedule—Continued.

H. Von Elsner, tuning.....	85 00
Joseph Scholerfield, butter.....	4 50
Allen & Woodruff, machines.....	89 10
Allen & Woodruff, do.....	51 00
George Kirtland, do.....	21 00
James Williamson, drayage.....	2 00
do do do.....	2 50
Alderman & Tomlinson, rags.....	2 20
A. Thompson, fencing.....	3 37
Richard Bibb, eggs.....	90
R. M. Biggs, pump.....	10 00
N. & G. Taylor, wire.....	47 38
Jesse Smith, ploughing.....	12 00
C. Noonan, wages.....	8 00
N. W. Edwards, expenses.....	1 00
A. White, oats.....	14 00
Great Western Railroad, freight.....	98 28
Daniel Greevy, stone.....	28 30
Insurance Company.....	100 00
Miller & Lambert, beef.....	157 52
Wilkinson & Saunderson, lumber.....	251 00
Corcoran & Austin, groceries.....	140 32
Galbraith & Cassell, tinware.....	60 33
Edward C. Lax, butter.....	54 86
B. F. Stevenson, do.....	52 58
Insurance Company.....	100 00
W. B. Johnson, tinware.....	30
Hammond & Burditt.....	70
Ira Mapes, milk.....	3 15
H. W. Goddard, store bill.....	12 50
Robert Metcalf, fish.....	6 50
D. Hamilton.....	1 35
Rearick & Hoffman, groceries.....	7 30
William Hoffman, salt.....	12 00
Neely & Co., do.....	13 05
A. & W. Russell, butter.....	31 75
A. McDonald, dry goods.....	82 47
Ayers & Co., paints.....	13 03
do do drugs.....	59 15
James S. Anderson, bedsteads.....	49 65
Bristow & Ross, butter.....	56 12
Kibbe & Lathrope, do.....	26 49
R. T. Cassell & Co. do.....	36 53
J. H. Lurton, store bill.....	12 18
W. Allen & Bro. do.....	15 18
Cassell & Coffman, do.....	58 77
J. B. C. Smith, do.....	16 65
E. Hamilton, do.....	8 80
Thompson & Co., do.....	6 10
Ed. Scott, do.....	3 39
John Selby, do.....	2 62
R. Hockenball, do.....	95 54
Willys Catlin, do.....	16 25
J. H. & H. Bancroft, do.....	21 20
W. H. Vickery, do.....	12 10
Wm. Ratekin, do.....	17 12
A. N. Martin, do.....	7 25
W. J. Smith, do.....	3 62
J. D. Filcher, do.....	5 00
C. H. Sims, do.....	5 82
Mathers & Wadsworth, store bill.....	5 66
Foreman & Davenport. do.....	11 30

Schedule—Continued.

J. O. King, store bill.....	\$1 50
D. Richardson, apples.....	5 75
T. D. Dames, store bill.....	32 46
D. Robb, do	81
Geo. C. Scott, do	9 71
J. Goreham, lumber.....	10 23
Terry & Hayden, wheelwrights.....	6 41
E. C. & C. H. Dawson, smithing.....	16 98
A. C. Dickson & Son, lumber.....	11 08
W. Corbett, repairs.....	3 00
W. S. Edgar, drugs.....	1 30
King & Scott, store bill.....	5 95
Peck & Swift, hardware.....	4 54
L. Hatfield, butter.....	50 73
R. Hackett, washing.....	8 25
A. C. Williams, tanning.....	3 63
M. Doyle & Co., plants.....	8 40
A. Jeking, labor.....	6 05
M. B. Dunham, salary.....	50 00
do do do	50 00
Joseph Ramsey, do	175 00
C. Dunham, do	125 00
do do	125 00
Joseph Ramsey, do	175 00
Francisca Hernandez, wages.....	13 00
Peter Dunlap, do	45 00
James Dunlap, salary.....	37 50
M. J. McSpurren, wages.....	25 00
Jane Chambers, do	50 00
Ann English, do	29 25
Charlotte Smith, do	26 00
Grace Smith, do	26 00
Ann Russell, do	26 00
R. Rhoads, salary.....	50 00
Joshua Rhoads, salary.....	200 00
Jo. Vasconcellos, wages.....	3 15
Jose Freitas, labor.....	23 75
A. Blukley, currants.....	3 50
S. Sumner, sawing wood.....	14 00
S. Sumner, brooms.....	8 76
A. Jeking, labor.....	5 50
William Russell, labor.....	71 87
L. Davenport & Co., flour.....	159 95
C. E. Quackenbush, meat.....	50 82
do do	7 36
Dr. L. M. Thompson, medical attendance.....	81 00
United States Express, freight.....	2 75
do do do	3 90
Morgan Journal, printing.....	3 00
Sentinel, do	5 25
Joshua Rhoads, passage	40 20
do sundries	43 30
N. W. Edwards, expenses.....	2 50
do do	3 00
N. D. Lockwood, do	20 00
M. P. Ayers, exchange.....	1 15
James S. Anderson, furniture.....	145 00
S. & A. Francis, printing.....	2 00
Jos. Rhoads, purchases.....	600 00
R. B. Blake, building.....	275 00
do do	81 20
do do	733 05

Schedule—Continued.

R. B. Blake, building.....	858 75
do do	550 00
Justice & Abbott, do	622 80
B. Birch, do	76 86
Hammond & Co., do	60 72
Justice & Abbott, do	30 80
Bird & Peak, do	176 38
Wm. B. Johnson, do	40 60
Hammond & Co., do	40 60
Wilkinson & Saunders, building.....	261 00
Paul Selby, printing.....	2 00
Peter Dunlap, wages.....	45 00
James Dunlap, salary.....	87 50
Peck & Swift, building.....	86 15
Hannah Maller, wages.....	18 00
Grace Smith, do	26 00
F. Hernandez do	13 00
Ann Russell, do	26 00
Jane Chambers, salary.....	50 00
Ann English, wages.....	29 25
Mrs. Rhoads, salary.....	50 00
Joshua Rhoads, salary.....	200 00
United States Express, freight.....	6 95
John Jumper, ploughing.....	20 50
John Fearon, painting.....	16 75
Jose Baptiste, potatoes.....	16 90
S. Glassoss, blocks.....	2 00
Great Western Railroad, freight.....	31 89
John Frank, labor.....	16 63
County Fair, entrance.....	3 50
Jose Freitas, labor.....	5 60
J. H. Goddard, sundries.....	1 53
C. Grady, corn.....	12 00
M. Farcira, labor.....	4 00
Charlotte Smith, wages.....	11 00
Charles Cox, broom brush.....	7 50
A. Joking, labor.....	2 20
R. B. Criswell.....	5 60
L. Waterson, broom brush.....	7 00
F. Faunce, labor.....	1 50
N. Bostwick, onions.....	4 00
H. Von Elsner, tuning.....	5 00
do do do	5 00
D. W. Rancey, boarding.....	38 35
S. Cobbs, wagon.....	119 50
T. J. & G. S. Russell, lumber.....	34 00
Peck & Swift, hardware.....	31 36
C. Sanderson, chairs.....	35 00
Hammond & Co., castings.....	5 50
S. & W. James, broom brush.....	10 20
United States Express, freight.....	2 25
John Holland, broom brush.....	7 00
Ira Baldwin, do	8 08
F. T. & A. Van Tatten, machines.....	120 99
James W. Bryant, broom brush.....	43 64
Samuel James, do	17 40
G. W. Dalzell, do	2 25
A. Joking, labor.....	20 00
M. Farcira, do	28 75
Jose Freitas, do	38 75
A. Coreak, do	55 60
Jose Freitas, potatoes.....	34 20

Schedule—Continued.

Ed. Bird, labor.....	89 75
Antonio Coria, labor.....	5 00
Ira Davenport, salary.....	200 00
J. Rhoads, materials.....	50 45
Babcock & Cooper, plumbing.....	32 53
John Hurley, provisions.....	68 40
J. J. Shepherd, do.....	6 50
Rich. Dodsworth, do.....	3 00
T. C. Rout, lime.....	4 40
L. P. Horrell, broom brush.....	2 80
Balmer & Weber, music.....	2 00
M. J. McSparren, wages.....	4 50
J. Lindsay, hauling.....	2 00
John Black, provisions.....	8 00
John R. Harney, broom brush.....	10 50
William J. Beavers, coal.....	6 59
James Swales, well.....	15 00
R. M. Biggs, pump.....	15 00
Eliwanger & Barry, shrubbery.....	84 00
J. McLain, labor.....	6 25
Great Western Railroad, freight.....	3 00
do do do.....	25 72
M. Fareira, provisions.....	1 50
G. W. Callen, wood.....	243 75
Cassell & Thompson, posts.....	58 40
J. T. & G. S. Russell, lumber.....	33 50
Massachusetts' Institution for Blind, books.....	66 00
Dr. Thompson, physician.....	28 50
E. S. Brownfield, brush.....	41 34
John Varion, beans.....	4 50
G. W. Dalzell, honey.....	3 60
W. C. Very, cider.....	9 90
United States Express, freight.....	4 50
Kleinn & Bros., music inst.....	32 15
Allen & Woodruff, machines.....	139 50
S. Hunt, postage.....	10 52
A. Baptiste, broom brush.....	8 80
William Jackson, apples.....	12 90
A. Rookwell, expenses.....	8 60
Joseph Ramsey, rent.....	9 30
McEvers, Springer & Co., flour.....	103 65
Wm. Harrison, tables.....	14 00
Wm. Branson, desks.....	51 50
Quackenbush, meat.....	79 74
Nunns & Clark, piano.....	289 00
Wilkinson & Sanderson, lumber.....	129 16

\$28,096 14

